

URGES ALLIES KEEP TROOPS IN RUSSIA

Bolodin, Kolchak's Agricultural Agent Here, Sees Peril in Withdrawal.

ASKS NAVAL ACTION TOO

Financial Commission and Supplies for Army Also Needed to Beat Reds.

Prof. N. A. Bolodin, who arrived recently in the United States as the representative of the Ministry of Agriculture in Admiral Kolchak's Omsk Government, issued a statement last night dealing with the situation in Russia and the need of aid from the Allies and the United States. Prof. Bolodin came to the United States previously in 1917 with Prof. B. A. Bakmetiev as a member of the Russian Extraordinary Commission, and since October, 1918, has been working in Siberia in close contact with the Omsk Government. He is now acting president of the Society for Promoting Friendship between Russia and the United States. After naming the Russian territory liberated from the rule of the Bolsheviks, Prof. Bolodin said: "The allied forces in Murmansk, Archangel, on the shores of the Finnish Gulf, Odessa, Sebastopol, Kerch and Novorossiysk are bound to take a much more important and active part in the fight against Bolshevism, which is threatening all Europe."

Urges Capture of Petrograd.

"The plans for the withdrawal of the allied troops from the northern parts and also the evacuation of Odessa are detrimental to the campaign against the Bolsheviks. It means, first of all, the transfer into the hands of the enemies of civilization of enormous Russian and allied military and strategic resources (Archangel, Murmansk). It also means the surrender of very important—based on naval and other points of view—bases accessible to war vessels, of which that part of Russia already liberated from the Bolsheviks has almost none."

"In this instance the help of France, England and America is especially needed, in the sense that some of their naval units occupy and hold these ports, and with the aid of the troops of Gen. Denitch and Maynard take Petrograd. The role of the United States, should it not desire to participate actively in military operations, can be limited to the supplying of products and military equipment."

"Conceding that the actual military operations against the Bolsheviks must be carried out principally by Russian troops and that the Soviet rule must be overthrown by means of Russian and not foreign armies, we maintain that the business of rebuilding the Russian financial system must be of necessity undertaken by the Allies."

"Russia herself is absolutely not in a position to stabilize her finances, to coordinate the monetary circulation and to restore the exchange rate of the ruble, and if the Allies are sincerely desirous of supporting Russia they must give her serious financial assistance. Upon the rational reconstruction of the finances in liberated Russia depend to a considerable extent all the other activities of the Russian Government in the formation of an army and the restoration of public order and safety."

"The Allies have organized two commissions, one for the railroad and the other for military affairs, both of which are functioning successfully. We believe that this is the proper time to organize a similar allied financial commission (with the participation of representatives of the Russian Government) to introduce at once a uniform system of currency in Russia and the attainment of some stability of the Russian ruble."

"During her participation in the cause of the Allies, Russia, always financially poor, became a heavy debtor of France, England and the United States. Russia is still producing a considerable amount of raw materials and needs great quantities of machinery, tools, cotton and manufactured products. It is, therefore, the interest of her creditors and allied friends to bring Russia back to a stable footing and to arrange her finances. This is obviously impossible without the participation of the Allies in the organization of a regular exchange of merchandise with Russia, and a large loan to Russia secured, perhaps, by some State resources."

"This allied financial commission should in analogy with the Railroad Commission make its seat at Vladivostok and from there lay down the plans and foundations for its work. Of course, the Russian Ministry of Finance should have adequate room on that commission. I have no doubt but that the Russian Ministry of Finance will turn over for the disposal of the commission all the materials it has on hand."

"Summarizing in brief, we may state that the Russian requests of a regular in the matter of aid in the fight against the Bolsheviks and for the rebuilding of a United Russian State, as I understand it, are of three kinds: 1. The supplying and the intensifying of aid in the form of technical military and naval equipment of the existing and constantly forming army units (the Siberian, General Denitch's, General Udenitch's Armies) and also the provisioning of these armies and their rear with medical and sanitary supplies."

"2. The continuation and the development of the aid given in reconstructing the Trans-Siberian Railroad."

"3. The retention in Siberia of the allied military detachments at Murmansk and Archangel. The immediate despatch to and action by allied naval forces in Riga, Reval and Petrograd for the occupation of these points in the north, and similar action at Odessa, Sebastopol, Kerch and Novorossiysk in the south."

"4. The organization of an allied financial commission to cooperate with the All-Russian Government to bring about the uniformity and stability of Russia's currency."

Although he is a subordinate of the Commissioner-General of Immigration, Mr. Howe is a Presidential appointee. The despatches from Washington were to the effect that if Senator King found

that Commissioner-General Caminetti was without power to remove Mr. Howe he would present a resolution in the Senate calling for an investigation of Commissioner Howe's conduct in office and containing a recommendation for his removal.

When asked by THE SUN if he had any comment to make on Senator King's reported declaration Commissioner Howe said: "I have read what you refer to, but have not yet made up my mind whether I should say anything or not. If I do it will be in the nature of a formal statement."

Despite this Mr. Howe was quoted yesterday as saying in connection with the suggestion of Senator King that the real purpose of the Madison Square meeting was to reaffirm declarations the American Government has made in regard to Russia and to urge that means be taken to feed the starving Russians.

"I am opposed to the recognition of the Kolchak regime, the Soviet Government, the Cosack Government or any other government in Russia at this time," Mr. Howe was quoted as saying.

"The facts about that Madison Square meeting have never been accurately set forth. The purpose as stated to me when I was asked to preside was to discuss the starving condition of the people of Russia and to urge that food be forwarded there; also that the United States stand by President Wilson's declarations in his Metropolitan Opera House speech."

"What really did happen and what may have been taken to indicate the pro-Bolshevik quality of the meeting was the applause that greeted the utterances of a very radical speaker. As everybody knows, a Madison Square audience is likely to do things not on the programs of any meeting. The demonstrations that greeted the radical speaker, whose name I do not now recall, were flashed over the country and the meeting rated as pro-Bolshevik."

"The call for the meeting, and my own attitude in presiding, were aimed at reaffirming declarations the American Government has made as to Russia. Certainly no declarations as to non-intervention in Russia could be stronger than those made by President Wilson, and his expression was the keynote of the resolutions adopted at the meeting."

"Other resolutions related to the withdrawal of American troops from Russia. A similar resolution has been introduced in the United States Senate by Senator Johnson of California. Half a dozen House resolutions call for the lifting of the embargo on trade with Russia. The Madison Square meeting adopted a similar resolution."

Complaints Made in Open.

Dr. Day told the Washington Market Merchants Association at its meeting on Monday that he understood some of the

members had written to Senator Lockwood under assumed names complaining against the Department of Markets. The commissioner was assured that if the Washington Market men had any protest to make they wouldn't try to hide their identities. An officer of the association said last evening the association had nothing whatever to do with the appearance of the commissioner before the Lockwood committee. He added that there would be no regrets if the committee put him through a course of spouts.

Chairman Lockwood has called a conference at the City Hall on Friday on the question of seeking Federal aid in the permanent solution of the housing problem. Gov. Smith and United States Senators Calder and Wadsworth have been invited to address the meeting. Subjects to be discussed will be the proposed Federal Home Loan Bank giving prospective home owners the same advantages as are given to farm owners by the Federal Land Bank and which exempts from taxation the 5 per cent. bonds issued against farm mortgages, and the suggested plan for the exemption from Federal taxation of bonds issued by the New York State Land Bank.

Nathan Hirsch, chairman of the Mayor's committee on rent profiteering, sent yesterday to Chairman Lockwood a letter saying that he has long held that the State could not afford relief in the housing crisis and therefore either national or municipal aid must be had.

United States Legislation Needed.

"It seems," Mr. Hirsch said, "that national legislation will be necessary if the housing problem is to be permanently solved."

Comptroller Craig has completed his inquiry for the Sinking Fund commission in the matter of the request of John N. Harman, Park Commissioner of Brooklyn, for the removal of buildings from property acquired for a public park and playground bounded by Lorimer street, Johnson avenue, Leonard street and Boerum street, Brooklyn.

The Comptroller said in his report, "The tearing down of these structures and the opening of the block as a park undoubtedly would be a much needed improvement, but under the circumstances the deliberate eviction of possibly 1,000 people from the city owned tenements, re-

CITY'S RENT RAISE LEADS TO INQUIRY

Dr. Day, Market Commissioner, to Appear To-day Before Legislative Quiz.

HOUSE AID ASKED OF U. S.

Craig Sees Scandal in Evicting 1,000 From Homes to Build Brooklyn Park.

The action of the city as a landlord in increasing rents of stands in city markets is to be recognized by the Joint Legislative Committee, now inquiring into housing conditions, as a matter for official investigation. The committee will proceed on the theory that housing is housing, whether complaining tenants are marketmen or plain ordinary home folks.

The star witness in this phase of the inquiry will be the Rev. Dr. Jonathan C. Day, Commissioner of Public Markets. Dr. Day will appear before the committee at its session at the City Hall to-day. He will be asked to place on the record his reasons for boosting rents in Wallabout, Washington and West Washington Markets to a point that has met practically all the marketmen by the ears. Many of the dealers have been so agitated over the announcement of the increases that they haven't minced words in calling the city a "rent profiteer."

However, the term hasn't been used by the indignant dealers while addressing Dr. Day.

Senator Charles C. Lockwood, chairman of the legislative committee, said yesterday the Market Commissioner will be called as a witness because of complaints made by standholders in Wallabout and West Washington Markets.

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gardless of the purpose from which the property was acquired, would be little short of a public scandal."

Detective Sergeant Joseph A. Daly has been assigned by Police Commissioner Enright to duty with the Mayor's committee on rent profiteering.

R. Fulton Cutting, chairman of the board of directors of the City and Suburban Homes Company, announced yesterday that he has received two subscriptions, one of \$100,000 and the other of \$25,000, to the fund which the company is instituting for the construction of homes to alleviate the high rental situation. Allan Robinson, president of the company, said he understood the \$100,000 was an initial subscription and would be increased materially by the subscriber as soon as the work of the company is increased.

Mr. Robinson sent yesterday a letter to Abraham I. Elkus, chairman of the reconstruction commission, in which he declared his belief that the mortgage loan plan of financing construction work, which the commission is sponsoring, will not solve the problem of new homes.

"It is the so-called equity money that is needed to start new home building," Mr. Robinson said, "and I beg to ask you if you will not alter your plan and invest the money that you have obtained and are going to obtain in the stock of corporations like this one."

WOMAN PREFERS JAIL.

Austrian Refuses to Pay \$5 for Hitting Teacher.

Mrs. Marie Baumgarten, 43, of 531 West Forty-fourth street, refused to pay a \$5 fine for hitting a school teacher yesterday and was taken to jail for a two days' stay. She made it plain to Magistrate Frothingham that she was sick of the American ways of doing things and as soon as she could get passage would go back to the more congenial air of Austria, her native land.

The row occurred, according to one teacher, Miss Hannah V. Murray of 401 West Fifth street, when Mrs. Baumgarten came into the school last Thursday and tried to take her daughter, aged 11, home. Miss Murray told her this could not be done, and Mrs. Baumgarten hit the teacher on the nose. Miss Murray at once preferred charges.

"I would hit her again," Mrs. Baumgarten said in court. "I am going back to Austria and take my daughter with me. America is no place for a child."

CLOSED SHOP PLAN DENIED BY ACTORS

Equity Association's Secretary Explains Attitude Toward Managers.

The members of the Actors Equity Association, in order to clarify the issues between themselves and the Producing Managers Protective Association, yesterday issued a statement repudiating the impression gained by the managers that they threatened to inaugurate a "closed shop" in theatres unless their demands for a new contract establishing pay for Sunday and holiday performances were met.

The denial, published over the signature of Frank Gillmore, executive secretary of the association, said: "At no time during our negotiations for a new contract with the Producing Managers Protective Association (which we hold up the 'closed shop' idea as a threat to influence the managers in whatever they might do in connection with the contract. We had no intention of using such influence to obtain a document which we felt in all justice was due our members and which many of the managers also approved. So far did we desire to have our negotiations absolutely unhampered that the closed shop issue was not taken up for a vote at the annual meeting of the Actors Equity Association."

"The clause on which the two associations differed was that eight performances should constitute a week's work and that all additional performances, such as holiday matinees and Sunday nights, should in future be paid for pro rata, which simply means that all we ask is to be paid for the work we do."

The managers have not yet held a meeting to consider the proposal of the actors that their differences over this contract be arbitrated. L. Lawrence Weber, secretary of the managerial organization, said yesterday that he expected such a meeting would probably be called in a couple of days by Sam Harris, president of the managers association.

GETS HIS BROTHER'S BODY AFTER VIGIL

Boy Watches Seven Days, Sees It Rise to Surface.

A week long vigil of Julian Windheim, 1413 Prospect avenue, The Bronx, conducted along the shore of Pelham Bay in hope of recovering the body of his brother, William, who was drowned 100 feet off Orchard Beach May 26, came to an end yesterday. The boy had left the restaurant which his mother conducts at Orchard Beach and had maintained a patrol daily, rowing and walking. At the end of the seventh day, which was Monday, Julian said he was certain the body would rise, and if it still remained in that part of the bay he might at last be successful.

So he stayed up all Monday night, continuing his watch by moonlight. At dawn the body had not appeared and the boy went to breakfast. He returned quickly and was resuming his beat along the shore when the body rose, coming to the surface almost exactly at the point where the drowning occurred. Julian was overcome by the sight and by the strain of the long watch. When he recovered command of himself he summoned three men, who went out with him in a boat and brought the body in. The drowning was the result of a canoe accident.

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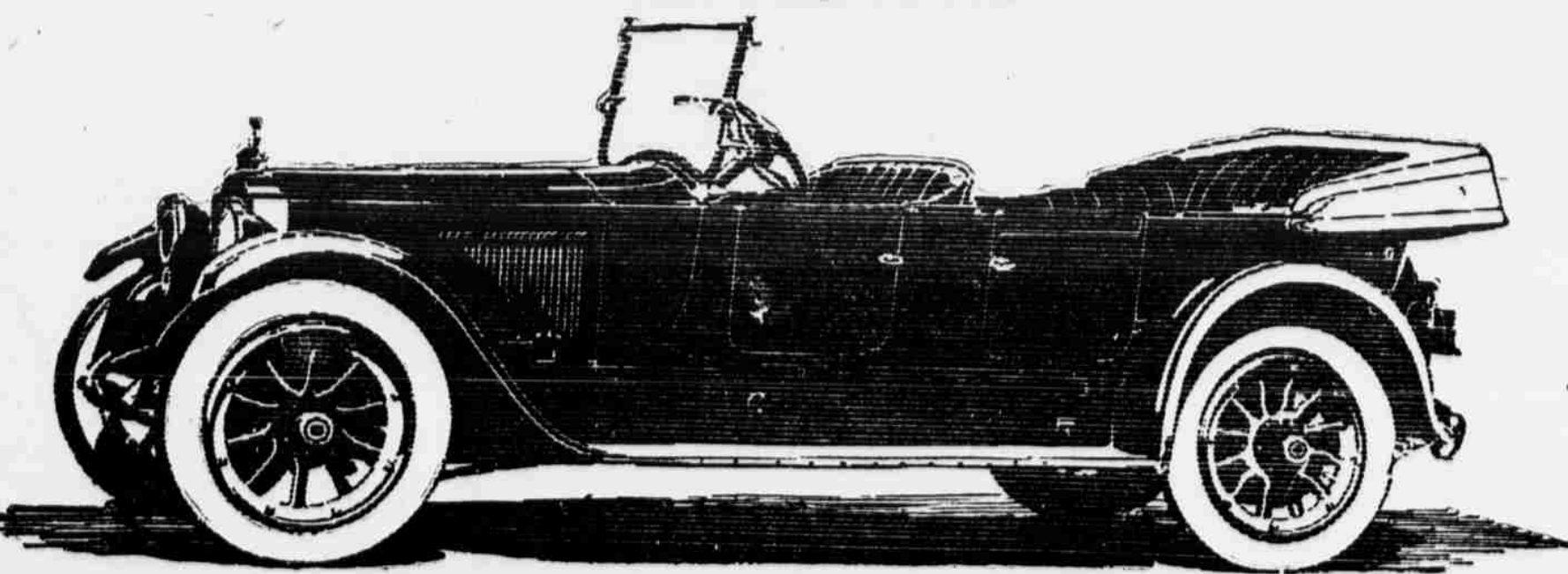
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